

# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

VOL. XVI.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1848.

NO. 10.



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

## FERTILIZING PROPERTIES OF RAIN WATER AND SNOW WATER.

In old times, it was thought that snow was somewhat fertilizing, on account of the nitre it contained; and it is a remark, common at the present day, that late snows are the "poor man's manure." Many have considered these ideas mere whims; not founded on any thing like facts. The researches, however, of Liebig and other agricultural chemists begin to show that these ideas are not mere whims, but that the observations of practical men, which undoubtedly led to them, are founded in truth.

We do not know that snow really contains much nitre, which is now called saltpetre—but it contains nitrogen, which is one of the ingredients of saltpetre, and which is a strong fertilizer, and required in the growth and maturing of plants and vegetables. A large portion of the atmosphere which we breathe, say seventy-nine parts out of one hundred, is nitrogen; and when this is combined with hydrogen, the substance called ammonia is formed. Hence, ammonia is valuable as a manure. The flesh of animals—the flesh of our own bodies, and much of the food that we eat, contains nitrogen; and hence, also, the round of changes which is constantly taking place. The nitrogen of the atmosphere combines with the hydrogen which is floating about in it, and forms ammonia—this is dissolved by the moisture in the air, and comes down with the rains and dews and snows—these are imbibed by plants—plants are eaten by animals, and thus animals imbibe or contain it. Animals die—the nitrogen and ammonia are given off by the putrefying or decomposition of these bodies, pass into the air, and are again dissolved by the moisture—again brought down by the rains and dews and snows, to be imbibed by plants—to be eaten by animals—to be given off again when they die, and thus keep up the ceaseless round. Hence, farmers may see not only the value of snows and rains, but also the importance of preserving the ammonia in manures of different kinds. It is a gaseous, invisible substance, and will escape into the atmosphere unless some material be presented to absorb it, or to combine with it.

When your dung heap begins to heat and ferment, ammonia is flying off—put some soil or plaster of paris or fine charcoal on it, and it will be absorbed and fastened in a form in which it can be applied to your crops. When an animal dies and begins to putrefy, ammonia is flying off—put some earth over it, or plaster of paris or charcoal powder on it. The ammonia will be absorbed and saved, to be placed where you desire for a fertilizer. The value of it in rain water, or rather the value of rain water in consequence of containing it, can be proved, and has been proved by Mr. Pell, as described in the New York Agricultural Transactions. "I have grown plants," says he, "in pure charcoal dust by watering them with rain water; the rain water yielded ammonia, and consequently nitrogen as one of its elements. I found with spring water I could not grow them after a certain period in charcoal dust; but with rain water most successfully." This proves that the plants grown by him did not imbibe the ammonia from the air, but from the rain water, because if it had, they would have grown as well when watered with spring water as with rain water. It also proves that charcoal dust is good to absorb ammonia, and hence is one reason why charcoal dust is valuable as a manure.

In regard to rain water, Mr. P. goes on to state, that Sir Humphrey Davy calculates that if a pint of rain water contains a quarter of a grain of ammonia, a field of forty thousand square feet must receive yearly upwards of eighty pounds of ammonia, or sixty-five pounds of nitrogen. It has been found that the annual fall of rain water in England (which is a moist country) on this extent of surface, is at least 2,500,000 pounds. This is more nitrogen than is contained in the form of vegetable albumen and gluten in 2,800 lbs. of hay, or 20,000 lbs. of beet root, which would be the yearly produce of such a field. It is, however, less than the straw, roots and grain of wheat, &c., which might be made to grow on the same surface, would contain; therefore the farmer must supply the deficiency of nitrogen by using manures that contain ammonia, and this constitutes the chief value of animal manures.

## SOILING CATTLE.

In the vicinity of towns and cities, where milk is an article of value for market, and where land is high in value, we have no doubt that the soiling system is more profitable than suffering cows to ramble over pastures. It is doubtful if the system can be made so profitable in the interior, where land is not so costly. Mr. Wilkinson, the Principal of the Mt. Airy Agricultural Institute, in an Address before the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, observes, that if the lands near the stables are in crops suitable for the purpose of soiling, we may keep more than double the amount of stock that can be kept by the usual depasturing system; four times the amount of manure may be made if properly husbanded. Twelve acres of land of average quality, conveniently located with regard to the stables, properly soiled with rye sown the fall preceding, southern Indian corn, and oats sown broadcast, clover, lucerne and orchard grass, will, if judiciously fed, keep twelve cows better than thirty-six acres would if they are suffered to run at large in the fields.

## QUERIES ABOUT BARNS, &c.

Mr. Editor—I have quite a number of questions I wish to ask; and I suppose it to be as cheap to make one job of asking as it would be to make two.

First, then, I have got a barn to build: it is best to have a cellar under it or not? If not, I must put it where the farm will get the wash of the yard; but if I do have a cellar, I cannot save much of the wash. The convenience of the situation for a barn with a cellar or without one, is about the same.

Immediately connected with this question is that of keeping cattle. I noticed, in a late number of the Farmer, a communication from a gentleman, stating that he let his cattle run loose in the tieup, and he liked the plan for several good reasons. Since I saw that communication I have thought of the following plan for a barn: On the side for the tieup have no sill—set the posts on split stone—then put a shed, which I (to be sure, we) use now for a tieup, up to the barn, and thus make the tieup double width—then board and shingle on that side of the barn no farther down than to the shed, and then follow down the shed. But the expense of keeping the shed in repair, as well as the remodeling and shingling it, would be considerable. I have lately heard of a man in your county who let his cattle run loose in his barn cellar, and fed them in a rack, similar to that of feeding sheep. It seems to me that one or the other of these plans might work, and pay the expense in the end, as all the liquid and salts of the manure would be saved. The way our barn yards are generally situated, where the best half of the manure is washed away, and the remaining half thoroughly leached, is abominable.

What is your opinion of the above plans? which is the best and most economical? and is there any better way? It seems to me that cattle might take their ease and fat, and rich manure might be made in most any quantity. I should have mentioned that the double-width tieup above described was to have no other floor than a good littering of straw or something equivalent. LIME, ASHES, AND PLASTER. Dr. Jackson once stated in the Boston State House, that poor or run-out land might be made productive by lime and ashes alone. I should like to know the *modus operandi* by which it is done. Ought lime always to be slaked before putting it on land? What is the best time for applying it to wheat? and in what quantity for land destitute of the principle, and that never had any applied to it?

In a late number of your paper I noticed an extract from a lecture by an editor of an agricultural paper, I believe, in which he remarked that he expected that the time would soon come when the education of the farmer in his profession would be above that now of the doctor and lawyer—that was the substance of it. I wish he would push ahead the time a little. I feel in a hurry. I am young; just beginning to farm it on my own hook, in the state of single-mindedness, and I should be right glad to plunge into one of his universities—"like a thousand of bricks." But I have not the means, though I lack not the inclination; therefore I must be content to keep my books by me and study what few moments I can get through the day. But I shall weary your patience. There are two or three questions more which I should have asked before. What quantity of plaster ought to be put on to an acre of moving land? and what time is best for putting it on? Also for an acre of oats on land broke up in the fall? What would a water ram, pipes, &c., cost to bring water from one hundred and fifty rods distance? Yours truly, S. S. Freedom, Feb. 19, 1848.

BARN. Our correspondent's questions are important, and it is difficult to give answers in detail without taking up much time, as well as space in our paper. The construction of farm buildings is a subject which should be thoroughly investigated by those who are about building, because it involves not only the economizing of expense, but also the convenience in use, which is the economizing of time as long as the buildings are used.

We advise our friend to examine as many barns and as many plans as he can, and think it all over from cellar to garret. Perhaps there is no one thing which our farmers seem to be more careless about than a proper construction of their barns, so as to combine convenience of arrangement with economy of structure and good appearance.

If permitted to advise, we would say by all means have a cellar under your barn. We constructed a small one, the past season, that had a cellar under a cellar, it being on a slope sufficient to allow it, and find the arrangement well worth the expense.

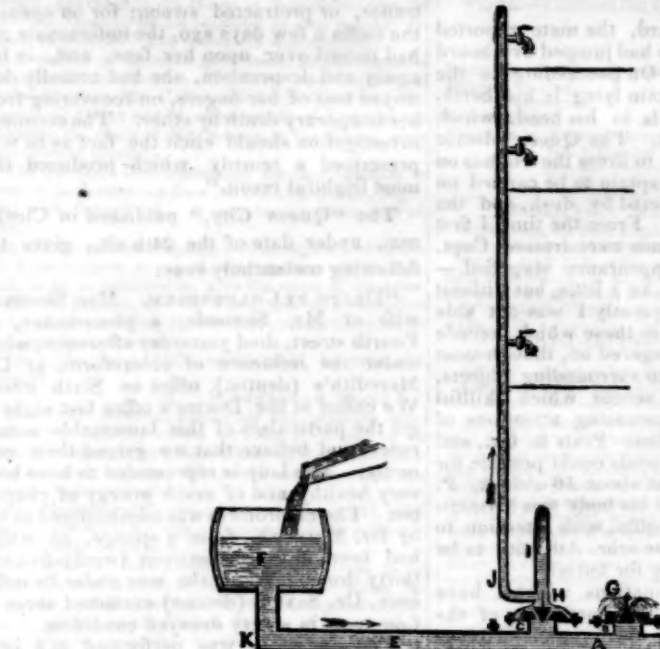
In regard to letting cattle run together without being tied up, it will do well where you have space enough to allot the different sizes into different apartments, and straw or litter enough to keep them littered with dry bedding. For this purpose our correspondent's plan we think would be a good one.

LIME, &c. Lime, when applied to land, should be slaked to a powder and harrowed in. A mixture of ashes, lime and salt, makes a good dressing for many crops—say ten bushels of ashes, five of lime and one of salt, to the acre.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS. When all the people ask it, the Legislature will endow agricultural schools on the right basis. The United States spend about \$6,000 on each Cadet at West Point, to teach them to fight—nothing to teach a farmer.

PLASTER. Teach a bushel of plaster to the acre has been considered sufficient. Some prefer to use it on grass grounds in May: on grain when it is up two or three inches high. It has been found beneficial on grass ground after being mowed.

WATER RAM. A good water ram will cost from \$15 to \$18. The cost of lead tube, digging and placing, will vary according to circumstances of location, &c. [Editor.]



Experimental Ram—Figure 11.

## HYDRAULICS FOR FARMERS.

BY C. N. HEMENT.

In order to illustrate the capacity or the power of the Hydraulic Ram to raise water at different heights, we give the above diagram, which we take from the "American Agriculturist."

"The experimental machine we examined," says the editor, "was made by one of our subscribers, as the piece A, of cast-iron pipe, 2 inches in the bore, and about two feet long, having two flange nozzles at its B and C. One end of the pipe was closed, and the other open, with a flange to connect it, about 35 feet of two inch cast-iron pipe, E. The other end of the pipe E led to an open water tank, F, placed seven feet above the ram, and this tank was supplied by a hose, at the rate of eight gallons per minute. Of course the fall from the level of the water in the tank, is equal to a fall of seven feet, with a stream giving eight gallons per minute."

The operation of the machine is the same as those before described. "In the machine we saw, the strokes were seventy each minute, and plainly heard at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet. In the course of two or three minutes the pipe J, became full, and ran over the top. On measuring the quantity of water which was thrown up in twelve minutes, seventy-three feet above the level in the tank, it was found to be four gallons; and as during the twelve minutes, ninety-six gallons of water had passed out from the water tank into the ram, it appears that it required 23 gallons of water to raise one gallon to ten and a half times its own height."

"This experiment was continued and the same quantity of water, four gallons, was thrown up sixty-six feet high, in eleven minutes; fifty-three feet high, in seven minutes, and forty-two feet in four minutes. Thus, in the first trial, the machine required twenty-eight gallons of water to throw up four gallons to six times the height of the fall. It would have been easy to have made the head of water ten, twenty, or thirty feet high, and a series of interesting experiments might be made to ascertain experimentally the relative differences in the momentum of water descending from a greater or less distance; the fall of seven feet, however, was preferred, in order to give the machine the ability to throw up water more than ten times the height of the fall, a difference which would not often occur. Whether a fall of seventy feet instead of seven, would have thrown up the same relative quantity of water four hundred and twenty feet, is a question we confess we are not able to solve."

"The (driving) pipe E, it is found, must be thirty or forty feet long, or the valve G will not work; almost all the water ran out of it, when the water came up directly over the ram. The valve made fifty strokes per minute. It is not necessary to have the pipe E a perfectly straight one, but it may be bent to suit the inequalities of the ground and may even be bent at right angles, as shown in the sketch K. It is far better, though, to have the pipe straight."

The hydraulic ram, when properly constructed, it is said, is not liable to get out of order, or to require repairs; lapse of time, or muddy water passing through them may give occasion for trifling repairs, and when these become necessary the machine can be easily detached from the pipes and carried in one hand for convenient repairing. It is also said the height to which one of these machines can raise water is limited only by the power of valves and pipes to resist the pressure. A moderate sized one has been made to send water to a perpendicular height of three hundred feet. On this principle, works have been erected at Marley, in France, which raised water in a continuous stream, to the height of one hundred and eighty-seven feet. Indeed, a ram has been made in England, to raise one hundred hogheads of water to a perpendicular height of one hundred and thirty-four feet, in twenty-four hours, with a head of only four and a half feet.

There are two rules for ascertaining how much a given stream of water will raise—First, find how many times higher the water is to be raised than the fall of the driving power; then by adding an 8, to the number, and dividing by seven, you can ascertain the number of gallons that will be required to force up a single gallon of water.

Second, measure the amount of water discharged by the stream in a given time. Ascertain the greatest amount of head or fall that can be obtained, and the elevation to which the water is to be raised. Then divide the elevation by the head or fall, and the amount of water by the quotient. Deduct 30 per cent. from this result and it will give the amount delivered in the given time. For example, suppose an elevation of sixty feet, with a fall of five feet. The supply four gallons per minute, or five thousand seven hundred and sixty gallons per day.

Then 5600 ÷ 13; then 12—2760—580; deduct 30 per cent. which leaves 336 gallons per day.

If the machine is properly made and put up, it is said this rule may be depended on. In a letter from Mr. Birkinbine, we are advised that one of his rams is now in operation, raising with a two inch supply pipe B, over five thousand gallons of water per day, thirty feet high.

The simplicity of the machine and its operation, proves its effectiveness as well as its durability, and shows the very small amount of attention and repairs it will require to keep it in order. The ram and pipes should of course be laid underground, beyond the reach of frost. The very small expense of a ram, and pipes necessary to work it, being in most cases less than that of a wheel and pump, are strong inducements to adopt it in preference. Persons wishing rams sent to them—by measuring the amount of water (spring affords plenty) their brook or spring affords per minute, the head or fall they can procure, the elevation to be overcome, and the distance to be conveyed—can have the proper ram and pipe sent them, with directions for putting it up. Rams (see Fig. 1.) and Strode's Pneumatic Hydraulic Engines, are manufactured and for sale by Henry P. Birkinbine, No. 17 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

## REARING AND FEEDING CALVES.

ABRIDGED FROM THE GLEANER.

Having had thirty-four years' experience in rearing calves, I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in sending you the following account of my practice; especially as I have found my method so much better than allowing the calves to suck their mothers. Whether the animals were intended for keepers or feeders, I have always found that my method brings them soonest to perfection. It is shortly this—

With all deference to the opinions of others, I have given my experience in raising calves. My object is to learn from the breeders of horses, whether it is a factor or a whim, that it is injurious to a young colt to feed it grain. Lenox, Jan. 28th. A FARMER. [Berkshire Agriculturist.]

## TRAPPING FOXES.

Take some fine hay chaff, from a horse manger, and scatter over about one yard of ground, or on snow, in the open field, where foxes are apt to wander, as near the house as you can bait them. Then upon this chaff, which we call a bed, and around it for some distance, strew a handful of fine scraps for several nights, the refuse of tallow or lard. At first the foxes will not approach the bed, but will shy around and pick up some of the fragments. Examine occasionally and replenish with a little new bait, if they have taken any. If on the snow, always pass by close to the bed in one direction, not making any extra tracks. In a few nights they will approach the bed and clear the whole ground of the bait.

The best size for a fox-trap, when set, will measure about five and a-half inches across the jaws. The springs should be made of the best steel, and not over five and a-half inches long, each spring. Rub over the trap a little tallow, and smoke it. Make a hole in the snow or ground in the centre of the bed, that when the trap is set, it will be a little below the surface. Place a wad of loose tow or cotton under the pan, and cover over with dry ashes or sand that has been sifted. Then we set these traps quite compact with a limber stick, say about eighteen inches long, and one inch wide, covering the pan and jaws of the trap, when pressed, about one-fourth of an inch. It should be so set that a light weight would spring it. Scatter over, as at first, a thin coat of hay chaff, which is best done with a sieve. If there be snow, sift over the bed a slight layer, unless the trap be set during a gentle fall of snow, which is best; be careful not to make extra tracks about the bed; when all is done, scatter over the whole some fine scraps or toasted cheese, or both, throwing some bits about at a distance. When once well baited, if the trap be skillfully set, there is a fair chance of taking the fox, though he may be an "old one." I have seen many a one caught in this way, having had some fun myself.

A boy can tend two or three traps about as cheap as one. Level cleared land; in the woods foxes are more shy. If the trap be well baited, the fox when caught will make his escape, by eating off his foot. A small chain should be attached about eighteen inches long, secured to a stone that will weigh about ten pounds; this can lay under the trap when set.

A dead carcass, horse or other animal, makes a strong bait. Set two or three traps within ten rods. If the ground be free from snow, cover over with moss upon the ashes or dry sand, leaving the surface of the ground as natural as possible; make use of a little bait (as before advised) on the trap; the size of a walnut, broken up, is sufficient. You will take more game in this manner, than if set by the carcass, and not be annoyed by dogs.

Another mode of taking foxes is to bait them on a small piece of ground surrounded by water. So arrange it that the fox may leap into a natural or artificial bog, covered with moss, before he reaches the bait. The trap may be covered with moss only, on this small bog, leaving all as natural as possible; you are pretty sure to outwit them in this manner.

If a trap be set for a fox burrowed in a den, he will not pass over it for some days, unless he be much famished; if there is any other possible way of escape, he is sure to find it. Foxes deserve more credit than farmers usually give them. They are very useful in destroying mice and insects. If one should now and then, just take a fowl or a lamb, he may be severely punished, when you catch him. S. W. JEWETT. Weybridge, Vt. [Albany Cultivator.]

## CARROTS.

Mr. Editor: I see in your last paper, you say, carrots are good for horses and cows, but I doubt whether a hog will do well on them. I am satisfied from the experiments of one of the most careful farmers we ever had in Stockbridge, and one who raised more carrots than all Stockbridge farmers put together, at the time he lived here, viz: Jeremiah Vaillet, carrots are good for hogs, for he has repeatedly told the writer of this, he could fatten hogs with carrots, mixed with meal, scalded in the carrots, faster than in any other way. As to raising "1000 bushels" of carrots to the acre, it has been done and can be done again with good seed and a propitious season. I have raised 800 measured bushels from two-thirds of an acre, and the last season, I raised 95 bushels from 18 square rods of ground, and had the seed all come up, there would have been enough on the vacant spots to have made up what it lacked of being 1000 bushels to the acre. But I raise mine in a different way from most people. My way is, to plough the ground deep, several times before sowing, and the last of May, mark out my rows 22 inches apart with a light corn plough, then strew rotten manure in the rows and pass the plough each side to cover the manure, and sow on the top of the cover the manure, and sow on the top of the ridges. I sow with a machine, which leaves the rows straight—a great advantage in hoeing—and distributes the seed as it should be, which saves the trouble of thinning; and summer-lived without grain the following winter, and is now a sound, unsprayed colt, taking a bold stand by the side of the best young horses. The third one, "David Ringgold," was taken from his dam the first of

Oct., and fed with two quarts of oats daily until the 2d day of January, when his feed was increased with two quarts of carrots. He did well, felt well, and was well. His growth during the next summer was good; he is fed two quarts of carrots daily, this winter; is a good bay, two years old the 24th of next May, and can be bought for seventy-five dollars.

With all deference to the opinions of others, I have given my experience in raising calves. My object is to learn from the breeders of horses, whether it is a factor or a whim, that it is injurious to a young colt to feed it grain. Lenox, Jan. 28th. A FARMER. [Berkshire Agriculturist.]

## RYE REPEATED ON SAME LAND.

We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the statements made by some farmers of their success in growing rye for a long course of years on one lot of land. When we mentioned these cases at one of our agricultural meetings, some farmers doubted whether we had any lands in Massachusetts that would bear such a course of cropping.

But Mr. Lawton, of Great Barrington, tells us that a near neighbor of his, in Berkshire county, had grown rye for twenty-eight years in succession on the same lot of ground, and that the last crop was quite as good as any of the course, yielding a very handsome return.

The rye here, as in the other cases, was sown in August, and the stubble was all ploughed under. Who can say, till a trial is actually made, that we have not thousands of acres in Massachusetts which will produce an annual harvest of rye by proper tillage, and without manure?

All farmers have spare acres that they are unable to manure, and those are suffered to remain in an unproductive state because it is believed they will not repay the ploughing. We think it highly important to make those old fields produce enough to pay the taxes on them at the least. If we can grow a third more grain than we do by ploughing at the very best time and seeding with the proper grains, it will be a great gain for Massachusetts.

We know we have thousands of acres of sandy loams, producing generally but very little; yet capable of bearing buckwheat at the rate of fifteen bushels an acre. Such fields may be cultivated without manure, and the straw and grain will feed an increased number of animals that will all make manure. [Massachusetts Ploughman.]

MANURE FOR WHEAT. Mr. Wray, consulting chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has analysed about fifty specimens of different sorts of wheat, and has come to the conclusion that an average crop of wheat takes out of the land the following inorganic substances:—

10 lbs. of wheat	4 lbs. of nitrogen
20 lbs. of phosphoric acid	1 lb. of potash
4 lbs. of sulphuric acid	1 lb. of soda
1 lb. of lime	1 lb. of iron

It will be seen that the most important ingredients of wheat are phosphoric acid, and the alkalies, potash and soda. If these were returned to the land in sufficient quantity, the minor mineral ingredients, such as silica, lime, magnesium, iron, &c., would in the greater number of cases be supplied by the soil. The phosphoric acid would be most conveniently returned in bone dust, which contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of the phosphates. The alkalies might be supplied singly in the shape of nitrate of soda or nitrate of potash (saltpetre). Gunns is valuable, inasmuch as it comprises not only a large proportion of phosphates and alkalies, but also what is of great importance, particularly to the young plant, a considerable portion of ammonia. The principal organic substances he found to be carbonic acid and nitrogen, both of which exist in the air; but it is from the ammonia of decaying animal and vegetable substances that plants derive their principal supply of nitrogen, ammonia being composed of nitrogen and hydrogen. When a plant is burned, the organic portions fly off into the air, whilst the ashes comprise the mineral or inorganic ingredients. Ammonia was essential to the growth of wheat, and this might be supplied to lands which abound in all the mineral ingredients, in the shape of sulphate of ammonia, which might be manufactured from the liquor obtained from the gas works of every town. [Journal Royal Ag. Society.]

ARTIFICIAL STOVE. We learn from the Liverpool Journal that at a late meeting of the session of the Royal Institution of Civil Engineers, a paper was read descriptive of Mr. Frederick Ransome's process for making artificial stone. The *modus operandi* appeared to be simple—broken pieces of silica (common flint) being subjected for a time to the action of caustic alkali, boiling under pressure in a close vessel, formed a transparent siliceous solution, which was evaporated to a specific gravity of 1.600 (distilled water being 1.000), and was then intimately mixed with given proportions of well washed sand, broken granite, and other materials of different degrees of hardness. The paste thus constituted, after being pressed into moulds from which the most delicate impressions were readily received, was subjected to a red heat in a stove or kiln, and thus rendered insoluble. [N. Y. Farmer.]

POWL-MEADOW GRASS.—BLUE JOINT.—Mr. Abijah Wilder, of Keene, N. H., tells us this grass flourishes in low grounds in Keene, wherever it is permitted to stand late enough in the season to seed. He says that he has been practicing the early cutting of meadow grasses and have gone to an extreme. That many are now sensible of it, and are again coming into the old and better practice of cutting late in August.

From what we can learn in regard to the tall and rich blue-joint grass as it shoots up in many districts in New England, the want of seeding annually is the chief cause of its decline. It bears but little seed, and seldom continues to give a good harvest for any great length of time. But when it stands among bushes or brakes where the scythe does not reach it, you will find it to continue to grow rank from year to year. Is not this evidence that it should be permitted to scatter its seed; or that new seed should be annually procured? [Ploughman.]







ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.



From the Daily Mail of Saturday.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool Feb. 12th, was telegraphed about 6 o'clock and arrived here morning at East Boston shortly after 8, this morning.

The Britannia encountered severe westerly gales, which extended her passage to nearly 21 days.

We present the most important political and commercial news from the European Times.

The distress in the manufacturing districts continued.

His grace the Archbishop of Canterbury expired on the 10th inst. Had he lived another day he would have completed his 82nd year.

Parliament reassembled on the 3d February, the affairs of the West Indies and the Jewish Disabilities Bill, occupying the largest share of Parliamentary attention.

A correspondence between Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and Lord Palmerston is published. Mr. Bancroft inquires whether the Government intend to remove certain restrictions on intermediate commerce, and proposes, should his Majesty's Government entertain similar views, that British ships may trade from any part of the States and be received protected, and in respect to charges and duties, treated like American ships, if reciprocally, American ships may be like manner treated from any port in the world to any port under the dominion of the British Majesty.

Lord Palmerston, in his reply, stated that the subject had already engaged the attention of his Majesty's Ministers, and that a change would be proposed in the Navigation Laws.

Conservatism. The state of the market continues highly satisfactory. What has mainly contributed to this revival has been the rapid reduction in the value of money.

The Corn market since our last has continued without any striking feature to report.

The Cotton market has been very steady, and at intervals rather active, during the last two weeks. The sales have also been much larger than we had occasion to notice some months past.

The sugar market has been very active, and has been induced in a great degree by the comparatively light shipments from the United States, and the opinion that the extent of the crop in America will be much smaller than the previous season.

Further, the slight revival of trade in Manchester has also operated favorably on the market. Prices, in the course of the week ending Feb. 4, advanced 10 to 15 per cent.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

At the present time, all descriptions of American and 1-3 per lb. on Surats. The sales during the same period were 34,380 bales, of which, speculators took 3000 bales, American and 300 Surats.

next day the national guard was brought into service, with whatever arms could be mustered, and everything was quiet, a new era of liberty having commenced for Naples.

At Palermo a suspension of arms was concluded on the 29th ult., between the insurgents and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

An insurrectionary movement was very serious disturbance, and the troops, and the latter had retired to some distance from the city. An order for their immediate return to Naples had been sent to the Duke of Major.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

SENATE. The Hon. Daniel Webster, who has been for some days absent, caused by domestic affairs, appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. Benton submitted for consideration a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the recent Court Martial, which was laid over.

Mr. Benton also gave notice that he would move to leave to introduce a joint resolution in relation to the purchase of American hemp for the use of the navy.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to pay to Alabama interest on the advance made to the general government by that State during the late war.

Several messages were received from the President by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. Walker, in which he announced the death of General Taylor.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate then went into Executive session, and as it was supposed on the subject of the Texas question.

Mr. Horner, of Missouri, of Philadelphia, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill granting to Mrs. Adams, widow of the late distinguished Ex-Governor of the State of Ohio, a pension of \$500 per annum.

The bill was passed unanimously, and without discussion.

Mr. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that twenty thousand copies of the eloquent sermon, delivered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Sumner, on the occasion of Mr. Adams' funeral, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

On motion of the same gentleman, 20,000 copies of the speech of Messrs. Winthrop and Sumner, on the occasion of the funeral of General Taylor, be printed.

MARKETS.

AUGUST PRICE CURRENT.

ASHES, per ton, 100 00 125 00

BEANS, White, 100 00 125 00

BUCKWHEAT, 100 00 125 00

CLARIFIED BUTTER, 100 00 125 00

CORNFLOUR, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

CRACKED CORN, 100 00 125 00

PROBATE COURTS.

THE COURTS OF PROBATE in and for the County of Middlesex, held at the County Clerk's Office, at New York, on the 12th day of February, 1848.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.

At the Probate Office in August, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 12th day of February, 1848, the Court was held by the Hon. Judge of the County of Middlesex.



\_\_\_\_\_